

Mi-	مِ	(Physical Tool of..)	Ma-	مَا	(Place of..)	Mu-	مُ	(Someone who is..)
-----	----	----------------------	-----	-----	--------------	-----	----	--------------------

eBook

QuickArabicLessons

In 55 colored pages, you will learn how to speak your own Arabic words, phrases and sentences!

يَفْعَلُ

ya-F'al

He is **Doing**

آل كِتَابُ

al Kitaabu

The Book

Quick Arabic Lessons eBook

Contents:

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Why learn it? Because Arabic is special

- The most powerful language in the world to convey a message is Arabic. It has a lot of meaning in the least amount of letters and words. This is why Allah (God) revealed His final message –the Quran- in Arabic.
- Arabic is made of 1, 2, 3, and sometimes 4 letter words. But because all the words are connected together, it's hard to find out what everything means.
- In these lessons I will help you break apart the joined letters and words so you can understand what you are reading.
- This course is for people who can already read Arabic but cannot understand it.

3 2 1

يَفْعَل

ya-F'al

He is **Doing**

A 3 letter Noun (إِسْم)

Noun: (a 'thing' you can see & touch)

3 2 1
كِتَاب

A word by itself in Arabic will usually have a 'U' (damma) vowel mark on its last letter.

In grammar, this is called Raf' or maRfoo'.

Kitaabu
Book

'A' vs 'the'

كِتَابُ

Kitaabu-n

a Book

Adding the same vowel mark twice on the last letter is called 'tanween.'

It usually means 'a'

أَلْ كِتَابُ

al Kitaabu

The Book

Lesson 1: Nouns | [QuickArabicLessons](https://www.quickarabiclessons.com)

Practice: نَبِيٌّ – Nabiyu = Prophet. | رَجُلٌ – Rajulu = Man | مَاءٌ – Maa' = Water.

What we've learned:

1. Nouns are usually spelt with 3 root letters.
2. Its 3rd letter will have a 'u' vowel on it. (i.e. آل كِتْبُ)
3. 'Al' before a word means 'The'
4. The 'n' sound at the end of a word means 'A'.
5. You can **NOT** have 'Al' and 'n' (i.e. **Al** Kitaabun) on a word. (That is like saying "*The a book.*")

Lesson 2:

Pronouns and Nouns

Pronouns are words like:

my, your, his etc.

Nouns are objects (i.e. book, house etc.)

In this lesson we learn what they are, and you memorize them.

Pronouns. (*My, your, his, our etc.*)

(These are **attached to the end** of the Arabic Noun)

Translation	Pronouns	Sound
My	ي	-ee
Your Your (plural)	كُم كُمْ	Ka Kum
His / Her Their	هُم هَا	Hu Haa Hum
Our	نَا	Naa

كِتَابُكَ

Kitaabu **ka**
Your Book

Lesson 2: Nouns & Owners | [QuickArabicLessons](#)

What we've learned:

1. In Arabic, **Nouns** (i.e. book) are said **before** the **owner** (example: Kitaabu-hu = **his Book**)
2. Most 'owners' [pronouns] are 1 letter words only. You have to memorize them.

3 2 1

آل ك ت ب

al K i Taa B

The Writing

You can add vowel marks to the 3 letter Verb to give it more meaning.

The 'i' vowel mark under the 1st letter makes the word into a:
Physical Activity or Tool.

So you notice the act of '**Writing**', and also a **Book** (physical thing) are both called **Kitaab** in Arabic.

More examples:

Hajab -> Hij aa b	Jadal -> Jid aa l
حجب حجب	جدل جدل
→ Cover -> Cover ing	to Argue -> Argu ing

In the next few lessons, we'll see how different vowels on the 1st letter give the word different meanings.

Lesson 3: Doing words | QuickArabicLessons

Plurals:

fem.  | 
 (-tun) (-un)
 A One A

آن | آين
 (-aayn) (-aan)
 Two

وَن | وِن
 (-een) (-oon)
 3+

fem.  
 3+

Navigation icons: back, forward, search, etc.

3 2 1

ك ت ب آ ن

KaaTi B aan

Two **Writer**_s

This pattern (in grammar) is called **Faa'il** – the Doer.

The opposite of **Writer** is **Passive voice**:

مَكْتُوب

Something which is Writ.

maKtoob

Lesson 3: Doers (Faa'il) | [QuickArabicLessons](#)

Verbs (Doing words)

- Verbs (Doing words) in Arabic are usually made of 3 letters. Example:

3 2 1
ك ت ب

Katab
to Write

We can add letters before or after it to show who is Doing the action.

Doer – Full word Pronouns (I, You, They, He, We etc.)



These are full word **Pronouns** placed at the beginning of a sentence to **show the Doer** in the sentence.

Arabs also have small 1 letter Pronouns which are said with these Full Pronouns ->

Doer (Past tense)

Lesson 5: Doers & Past tense Verbs | QuickArabicLessons

Pronouns

		<u>Doer</u> (1 Letter Pronoun)	<u>Doing</u> (Verb)
I Writ =	أَنَا كَتَبْتُ	أنا -Tu	ا + كَتَبَ
You Writ =	أَنْتَ كَتَبْتَ	أنت -Ta	You + كَتَبَ
she Writ =	هُوَ كَتَبَتْ	هو -a	He + كَتَبَ
We Writ =	نَحْنُ كَتَبْنَا	نحن -naa	We + كَتَبَ

أَنَا

I
(Ana)

أَنْتَ

(Anta)
You

هُوَ

(huwwa)
He

نَحْنُ

(Nahnu)
We

Katab-
Writ

Tip: Say both the long and short Pronoun in your Arabic sentence.

Practice verbs: أَمَرَ – Amar – Commanded | شَرَبَ – Sharab – Drank | ضَرَبَ – Darab – Hit

1 Letter Doers (Present tense)

Doing (Verb)

Doer (is said **before** the Verb in Present tense)

كُتِبَ سَ نَ

Sa Na -Ktubu

Soon We are Writing

A-

أَ

(I am)

Ta-

تَ

(You are)

Ya-

يَ

(He is)

Na-

نَ

(We are)

Optional

سَ

Sa

Soon

What we've learned:

1. Present tense means 'right now' (not 'the past.') In Arabic, present tense is called Mudaari tense (مُضَارِع).
2. A Doer in Arabic is a 1 letter word. (i.e. **Ta-** = **You are**)
3. Doer words in Present tense are placed **before** the Doing word (verb). [example: **ta**-ktubu = **You are** writing]. This is important because in Past tense they are *after* the verb.
4. Most Arabic Doing words (Verbs) are made of 3 letters.

Passive Verb

These are phrases where the doer is not mentioned.

Example: He was Hit.

Present tense:

يُضْرِبُ

y u D R i B

He is Hit^{ed}

Past Tense

ضَرَبَ

D u R R i B a

He was Hit^{ed}

Intensely & Repeatedly

Lesson 7: Passive Verbs | [QuickArabicLessons](https://www.quickarabiclessons.com)

Compare to: yaDribu - يَضْرِبُ - He is Hitting (Active voice)

Compare to: DaRaBa - ضَرَبَ - He Hit (Active voice)

Verbs (Doing words)

Example:

3 2 1
كتب
KaTaBa
He Writed

Present tense

3 2 1
اكتب

In Present tense,
the Doer is
mentioned
before the Verb.

I am Writing

A- ا (I am)
Ta- ت (You are)
Ya- ي (He is)
Na- ن (We are)

More Past Tense Doers:
(1 Letter Pronoun)

ت -Tu

ت -Ta

ا -a

نا -naa

You

He

We

In Past tense,
the Doer is
mentioned
after the Verb.

Past tense

كتب

K a T T a B tu

I Writ

Intensely & Repeatedly

Shadda:
Adds emphasis.

Lesson 8: Past vs Present tense | QuickArabicLessons

Practice words: دَخَلَ – dakhal – Enter | خَلَقَ – Khalaq – Create | أَمَرَ – Amar – Command

What we've learned about Verbs:

- Verbs (doing words) – like nouns- are made of 3 root letters.
- You will know the 3 letter word is not an Noun by searching for 'Al' (meaning: 'the') at the beginning or 'n' (meaning: 'A') at the end of the word. If it does not have these, then the 3 letter word is a Verb.

Objects of Attention

Maf'ool bihi (مَفْعُول بِهِ)

Lesson 9: Objects of Attention | [QuickArabicLessons](https://www.quickarabiclessons.com)

Comparison:

زَيْدًا ضَرَبَ أَمْرًا

Zayd-a Daraba Amr-u

Amr he hit Zayd

Let's study some Grammar:

Zayd he hit Amr

Zayd-u Daraba Amr-a

Zayd is the Subject, the main **Doer** (فَاعِل) in the sentence.

The Doer in Arabic has a 'U' vowel on the last letter.

What we've learnt:

We see that word position doesn't matter, it's the vowel on the last letter that changes the words role in the sentence.

All this is called the science of I'raab (إِعْرَاب) in Arabic.

زَيْدُ ضَرَبَ أَمْرًا

Amr is the **Object of Attention**.
the one who is being 'hit.' The one who the Action is 'being done to.' (مَفْعُول بِهِ),

The Object in an Arabic sentence has a 'A' vowel mark on the last letter.

The word Darab is a Verb/Action word (فِعْل) and means 'to Hit', but with a final 'a' on the 3rd letter, it is Daraba = He hit.

We have already studied this in the Verb and Doer lessons.

Now let's make a phrase with an **Object** ->

Lesson 9: Objects of Attention | QuickArabicLessons

Present tense

أَكْتُبُ كِتَابَ

I am Writing
a Book

Mafool bihi:

- (Object of **Attention**).
- the thing on which the action (Fi'l) is being done.
- Has 'a' vowel on last letter.

Fi'l
(Doing/Action word)

A-	أَ	(I am)
Ta-	تَ	(You are)
Ya-	يَ	(He is)
Na-	نَ	(We are)

Past tense

Mafool bihi

كَتَبْتُ كِتَابَ

I Writ
a Book

تُ	-Tu	I
تَ	-Ta	You
اَ	-a	He
نَا	-naa	We

The double vowel
'tanween' (-an) means
the English word 'A' as
we learnt in Lesson 1.

Verbs (Fi'l): كَتَبَ – Katab – Write | أَمَرَ – Amar – Command | دَخَلَ – dakhal – Enter | نَصَرَ – Nasr - Help |

Objects (Maf'ool bihi): كِتَابًا – Kitaaban – a Book | رَجُلًا – Rajulan – a Man | آلَ بَيْتٍ – al Bayta – the House |

Now make your own phrase!

Lesson 9: Objects of Attention | QuickArabicLessons

1

Pronouns

أَنَا

I
(Ana)

أَنْتَ

(Anta)
You

هُوَ

(huwwa)
He

نَحْنُ

(Nahnu)
We

2

Verb

كَتَبَ

KaTaB

Writ^{ed}

More:

دَخَلَ

Dakhal
Entered

خَلَقَ

Khalaq
Created

حَجَبَ

Hajab
Covered

جَدَلَ

Jadal
Argued

3

Past Tense Doers:
(1 Letter Pronoun)

تُ

-Tu

تَ

-Ta

You

هُوَ

-a

He

نَا

-naa

We

4

كِتَابٌ

Kitaaban
a Book

أَلْ بَيْتَ

al Bayta
The House

حِجَابًا

Hijaaban
a Hijaab

5

Connectives
(optional)

لَ

la

for

مَعَ

ma'a

with

عَلَى

'alay

up on

6

نِي (-nee)
MEكَ (-ka)
YOUكِ (-ki)
YOUهُ (-hu)
HIMهَا (-haa)
HERهُمْ (-hum)
THEMنَا (-naa)
US

Result:

أَنَا كَتَبْتُ كِتَابَ لَكَ

I writ a Book for you.

Now make your own phrase!

Lesson 10: Making a Phrase | QuickArabicLessons

Connectives (adverbs)

Are words which **connect phrases in a sentence** together.

We learn some Arabic adverbs here.

Connective words (adverbs)

Lesson 11: Connective words | QuickArabicLessons

A list of words which help give your sentences more meaning, you should memorize them.

وَ - wa = And

فَ - fa = then / so

بِ - bi * = with

مَعَ - Ma'a* = with

إِنْ - in = If

إِنَّ - inna = No
doubt

إِذْ - idh -
When (past tense)

إِذَا - idha = When
(future tense)

فِي - Fee * = In

عَلَى - 'Alaa * = Upon

هُنَا - huna = here

هُنَاكَ - hunak =
there

جِدًّا - Jiddan -
very / alot

حَتَّى - hattaa =
until

قَدْ - qad = Already

مَنْ - man =

Whoever

مِنْ - min* =
from

لِ - Li* = For

هَذَا - hadha =
this
ذَلِكَ - dhalik =
that

عَنْ - 'An* =
From/about/
In regard to

أَيَّ - Ayy =
which

أَوْ - aw = or
أَمْ - am = or

إِلَى - ilaa* = to

هَلْ - hal =
a Question
mark (?)

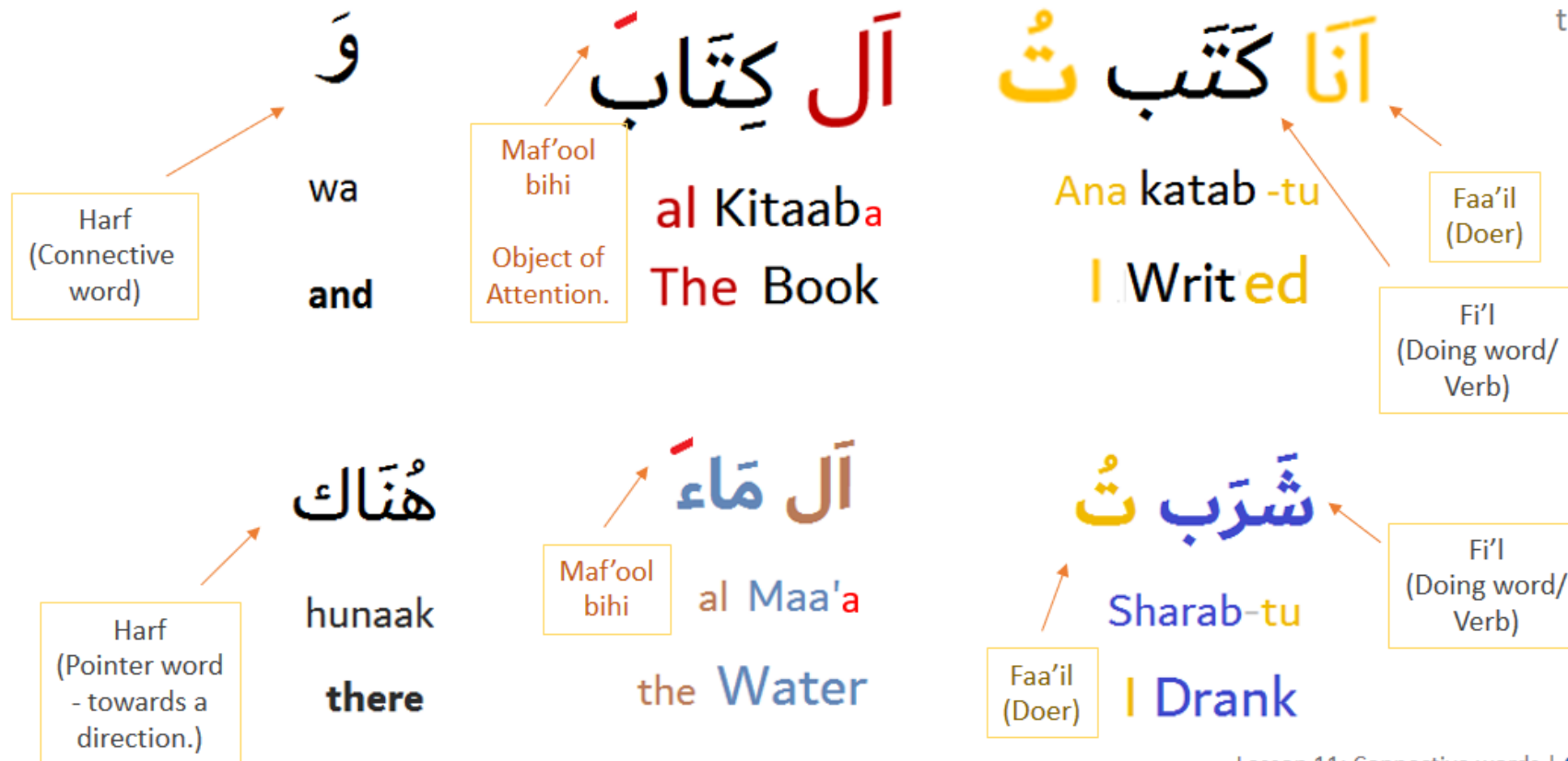
*Harf al Jarr words

-OPTIONAL-

Making longer sentences with Connectives

We will be using words which we've learned from previous lessons.

Let's look at the grammar:



Lesson 11: Connective words | QuickArabicLessons

Harf al Jarr words

the word after it will have a 'i' vowel on its last letter.

Harf al Jarr

- Some connective words in Arabic are called “**Harf al Jarr**” (حَرَفُ الْجَرِّ).
- Whenever you see these in a sentence, the word after it will have a ‘i’ vowel on its last letter.

Harf al Jarr words:

بِ

(bi)

with

(an object)

مَعَ

(ma'a)

with

(another human)

فِي

(fee)

in

مِنْ

(min)

from

(ka) [prefix]

كَ

like/

similar to

عَلَى

('alaa)

upon

إِلَى

(ilaa)

to

لِ

(li)

for

عَنْ

('an)

about

/ from

Examples:

أَل كِتَابٍ

al Kitaab i
The Book

فِي

(fee)
In

أَنَا كَتَبْتُ

Ana katab -tu
I Writ ed

صَدِيقٍ هـ

Sadeeq- i hi
his Friend

مَعَ

(ma'a)
with
(another human)

Harf al Jarr words:

بِ

(bi)
with
(an object)

مَعَ

(ma'a)
with
(another human)

فِي

(fee)
in

عَلَى

('alaa)
upon

إِلَى

(ilaa)
to

لِ

(li)
for

Harf al Jarr:

'Words which make - the next words - last letter 'i'

Why is it used? To make a sentence easier and smoother to pronounce.

*What sounds easier to say?
Fil-Kitaabu or Fil-Kitaabi?*

What we learn:

- Harf al Jarr words make the *words after them* have a 'i' vowel on their end. (other word types like this are Harf al Nasb (for the 'a' vowel), and Harf Jazm (for a silence on the last letter).)
- There is no meaningful reason for the change in vowel sound, it is mainly *to make the Arabic sentence sound better and smoother*.
- (example: saying *Fee Kitaabu-hu* sounds more difficult to say than *Fee Kitaabi-hi*. Both mean 'In his Book' but *Fee Kitaabi-hi* sounds smoother.)

Harf al Jarr / Nasb / Jazm

Words (حُرُوف) which will force the word after it to change the vowel mark on its end.

Harf al Jarr

Harf al-Jarr words force the word after it to become **maJroor** (have an 'i' vowel on its last letter.)

ب - bi - with

لِ - li - for

فِي - fee - In

مِنْ - min - from

إِلَى - ilaa - to

عَلَى - 'alaa - up on

عَنْ - 'an - in regard to

كَ - ka - Like/similar to

Harf al Nasb

These words force the word after it to become **maNsoob** (have an 'A' vowel on its last letter.

إِنَّ - inna - No doubt

لَ - la - Surely

أَنَّ - an - That

كَى - kay - so that

إِذَا - idhan - In that case

حَتَّى - hattaa - until

Harf al Jazm

These words force the word after it to become **maJzoom** (have a sukoon/silence on its last letter.)

إِنْ - In - If





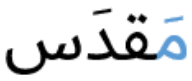
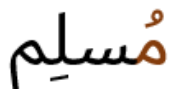

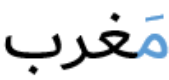

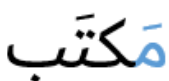
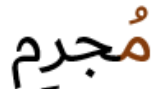
لَا - Laa - No

لَمْ - Lam - No (past tense)

لَنْ - Lan - No (future tense)

لَمَّا - Lammaa - Until when

Your challenge: Find these words in the Quran and look at the next word.
Does it have the matching vowel?

Mi-  (Physical Tool of..)	Ma-  (Place of..)	Mu-  (Someone who is..)
 MiQdaar Tool of Measuring. (i.e. Amount)	 Maqdas Place of Holy. (i.e. Jerusalem)	 Muslim Someone who is Submitting.
 Mihmaaz Tool of Poking. (i.e. Spear)	 Maghrib Place of Sinking. (i.e. Sunset)	 Muhsin Someone who is Good.
 MiQraab Tool of getting Near. (i.e. Telescope)	 Maktab Place of Books. (i.e. Library)	 Mujrim Someone who is Criminal.

Sound Plurals:

fem.
 (-tun) | (-un)
 A One A

آن | اين
 (-ayn) (-aan)
 Two

ون | اين
 (-een) (-oon)
 3+

fem. آت 3+

مُسْلِم

Muslimat-un
 -ah

A (female) Someone
 who is Submitting.

م

(Someone
 who is..)

مُسْلِم

Muslim

Someone
 who is
 Submitting.

مُحْسِن

Muhsin

Someone
 who is
 Good.

مُجْرِم

Mujrim

Someone
 who is
 Criminal.

Broken Plurals

- We have seen in the past lesson that adding “oon” or “een” at the end of a Noun makes it a ‘sound plural’. (example: Muslim-oon)
- But Arabs have other ways of making words plural too.
- They will get a word, **break the letters apart, and add other letters in between** to make the word a broken plural.
- Example: **Sadeeq** means Friend. Lots of FRIENDS is called **Asdiqaa**.
- There are 10 styles of broken plurals. I will show them to you.
- Read them out loud. You don’t have to memorize them, but try to remember how they sound so you can recognise them in the future.

Broken Plural 1:

نَهْر = أَنْهَار

Nahr - A River
aNhaar – Rivers

Another Example:
جِزْب = أَحْزَاب
Hizb = Ahzaab
(Groups)

Broken Plural 2:

شَاهِد = شُهُود

Shaahid - A Witness
Shuhood - Witnesses

Broken Plural 3:

مَسْجِد = مَسَاجِد

Masjid - A Mosque
Masaajid – Mosques

Broken Plural 4:

صَدِيق = أَصْدِقَاء

Sadeeq - A Friend
aSdiqaa - Friends

Another Example:
نَبِي = أَنْبِيَاء
Nabi = aNbiyaa (Prophets)

Broken Plural 5:

غَرِيبٌ = غُرَبَاءُ

Ghareeb - A Stranger
Ghurabaa - Strangers

Broken Plural 7:

جَبَلٌ = جِبَالٌ

Jabal - A Mountain
Jibaa - Mountains

Broken Plural 9:

قَلَمٌ = أَقْلَامٌ

Qalam - A Pen
aQlaam - Pens

Broken Plural 6:

كِتَابٌ = كُتُبٌ

Kitaab - A Book
Kutub - Books

Another Example:

رَسُولٌ = رُسُلٌ

Rasool | Rusul (Messengers)

Broken Plural 8:

أَخٌ = إِخْوَةٌ

Akh-un - A Brother
Ikhwat-un - Brothers

Broken Plural 10:

تَاجِرٌ = تُجَّارٌ

Taajir - A Trader
Tujjaar - Traders

Another Example:

خَبَازٌ = خُبَّازٌ

Khaabiz =
Khubbaaz (Bread Makers)

Read these out loud and memorise how the broken plural sounds.

Objects and Descriptions

(Nouns and Adjectives)

إِسْمٌ وَ صِفَةٌ

Lesson 16: Objects & Descriptions | QuickArabicLessons.com

Alternative:	
Description (2nd)	Noun (1 st)
كَبِيرٌ	كِتَابٌ
Kabeer(un)	Kitaab(un)
a Big	(a) Book



English is read left to right.

English word order:

3

Description (2nd)

آل كَبِير

al Kabeer

The Big

هُوَ

huwwa

it is

2

Arabic Noun (1st)

آل كِتَابٌ

Al Kitaabu

(the) Book



Arabic is read right to left.

1

Description (2nd)

Noun (1st)

Practice:
Make your own phrase.

The Big – al Kabeer

The New – al Jadeed

The Thankful – al Shakoor

آل كَبِير
آل جَدِيد
آل شَكُور

آل رَجُلُ
آل وَلَدُ
آل مَسْجِدُ

Al Rajulu – (the) Man

al Waladu – (the) Boy

al Masjidu – (the) Mosque

Verb, Object & Description

Let's study their grammar

Lesson 17: Verb, Object & Description | [QuickArabicLessons](#)

Description (2nd)

Object (1st)

Present tense Verb

Is using the same vowel as the Object.

Mafool bihi (Object of attention)

آل كَبِير

Al Kabeera

The Big

آل كِتَاب

Al Kitaaba

(the) Book

أَكْتُبُ

A-Ktubu

I am Writing

A-	أَ	(I am)
Ta-	تَ	(You are)
Ya-	يَ	(He is)
Na-	نَ	(We are)

Siffah (Description word):

- It will use the same last vowel as the Object.
- This same vowel lets us know the Siffah is related to that Object. That it is describing it and nothing else in the sentence.

Mafool bihi:

- (Object of Attention).
- the thing on which the action (Fi'l) is being done.
- Has 'a' vowel on last letter.

Fi'l
(Doing/Action
word/Verb)

Faai'l
(Doer)

Description word extensions

Adjectives (صِفَة)

let's add extensions to enhance their meaning.

Description word extensions

Adjectives (صِفَة)

let's add extensions to enhance their meaning.

No doubt, Allah is **Extremely** Forgiving, **Constantly** the Merciful.

رَحِمَ 3 2 1 غَفَرَ 3 2 1
 إِنَّ اللَّهَ غَفُورٌ رَحِيمٌ

Description words (Adjectives)

Constantly

Extremely

Another extension #1:

غُفَرَ ان Ultimately Forgiving
 Ghufr-aan

رَحِمَ ان Ultimately Merciful
 Rahm-aan

Isti-Kbaar

Kubr-aan

Kabeer

Seeking (to be)
 Big (= Arrogance)

اِسْتِكْبَارٌ

كُبْرَانٌ

Ultimately Big

كَبِيرٌ

Constantly Big

Another extension #3:

اِسْتِغْفَارٌ

Isti-Ghfaar

Consider/Seek
 Forgiveness

Another extension #2:

اَرْحَمُ A-Rham
 More Merciful

اَكْبَرُ A-Kbar
 More Big

آل كَبِيرَ آل كِتَابَ أَكْتُبُ

Al Kabeera

Al Kitaaba

A-Ktubu

The Big

(the) Book

I am Writing

A- أَ (I am)
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Pronouns

أَنَا
I
(Ana)

English word order:

2

3

1

جَدِيدٍ

Jadeed-in

a New

5

جَمِيلٍ

Jameel-in

a Beautiful

6

قَلَمٍ

Qalam-in

(a) Pen

7

أَقْلَامٍ
(aQlaam)
Pens

مَوْصُوف
mawsoof
Thing being
Described

بِ

bi
with

4

Harf al Jarr
forces word
after it to have 'i'
vowel on end

صِفَة – Siffah – Description word
copies the vowel of the thing it's describing

Lesson 19: Making a full sentence | QuickArabicLessons

2 Letter Verbs

These doing words have slightly different rules to the 3 Letter verbs.

Present tense

يَقُولُ

yaQuwl
He is Saying

فِعْلُ أَمْرٍ
Command form:

قُلْ

Qul
Say!

قَائِلٍ

Qaa'iL
Say-er
(Doer)

Past tense

قَالَ

QaaLa
He Said

قِيلَ

QeeLa
It was Said
(Passive voice)

Objects and Owners

مُضَافٌ وَ مُضَافٌ إِلَيْهِ

Lesson 21: Object & Owner | [QuickArabicLessons](https://www.quickarabiclessons.com)

Owner (2nd)
مُضَاف إِلَيْهِ

Object (1st)
مُضَاف

The 'i' vowel mark under the last letter means he is the Owner.

الله

Allah-i

Allah's

كِتَابُ

Kitaab-u

Book



Arabic is read
From right to left.



English is read
from left to right.

The **Subject** (main object being spoken about) has a 'U' vowel mark on the last letter.

Owner (2nd)

Object (1st)

Practice:
Make your
own phrase.

The People's – al Naas-i

The Prophet's – al Nabiyy-i

The Man's – al Rajul-i

أَل نَّاسٍ
أَل نَّبِيٍّ
أَل رَّجُلٍ

عَبْدُ
رَحْمَةٍ
صُنَّةُ

'Abd-u – **Slave**

Rahmat-u – **Mercy**

Sunnatu – **Way**

Sentence with an Owner

Lesson 22: Sentence with an Owner | [QuickArabicLessons](#)

Mafool bihi (**Object** of attention)

آل كَبِيرَ

Al Kabeera

(the) **Great**

English word order:

3

Is using the same last vowel as the **Object**.

The Description word will always use the same last vowel as the thing it is describing no matter where its position is in the sentence.

اللهِ

Allah-i

Allah's

2

The 'i' vowel mark under the last letter means he is the **Owner**.

كِتَابُ

Kitaaba

Book

4

أَكْتُبُ

A-Ktubu

I am Writing

Faai'l
(Doer)

Fi'l
(Doing/Action
word/Verb)

A-	أَ	(I am)
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Summarizing Vowel Marks

The meanings of vowel marks on the 1st and last letter of a word.

Vowel on 1st letter

- An 'U' vowel (damma) means 'Passive voice' (a Doer is not known and the Verb/action is being emphasised in this phrase. Example: Hujib = something was Covered.
- Usually an 'A' vowel (fat-ha) means 'Active voice.' (a Doer is known and is being spoken about in the sentence.) example: hajaba = he covered.
- An 'i' vowel (kasra) means 'Physical Tool' or some Physical activity being emphasised. Example: Hijaab = a physical head covering.

We will not be discussing Vowel marks on the middle letters because they often change ->

Vowel on the 3rd or last Letter (I'raab اِعْرَاب)

- An 'U' on the last letter usually means this is the main **Subject** (the main thing being spoken about in the sentence, usually the 'Doer.') example: **The boy.** (al-waladu) [Grammar name: مَرْفُوع - MaRfoo']
- An 'A' on the last letter usually means this is the main '**Targeted Object.**' example: **The boy read the Book.** (al-waladu Qara'a al-Kitaab-a) [Grammar name: مَنصُوب - MaNsoob]
- An 'i' on the last letter is usually when that thing is the **Owner** of something else. Example: Abdu-**Allahi** (servant of **Allah**) Allah is the owner. [Grammar name: مَجْرُور - maJroor]
- We know from a previous lesson that **Harf al Jarr**, **Harf al Nasb** words also make the word after them have a last letter vowel change.

ا
ALIF

Meanings:

1 - **Me / I** i.e. **Aslamtu** submit **أَسَلَّمْتُ**

2 - **Question Mark** i.e. **أَتَظُنُّ** A taDhun
(When at beginning of Phrase) **Do you** Think..?

3 - **Maximizing a** [Male] Greatest **أَكْبَرُ**
3 letter Word Meaning. i.e. **AKBaR** Kubraa [Female]

4 - **Command!** i.e. **إِفْعَلْ** [Do!] **إَفْعَلْ**

5 - **Past Tense** (3rd person) i.e. - **Aslama** - **أَسَلَّمَ**
He submits
(see Verb Patterns (Sarf) Chapter)

ب
BAA

Independent Word:

1 - **Bi = With** i.e. **بِ يَدِهِ**
Bi YadiH
With His Hand

2 - **Bi = Oath** i.e. **Bi-illah**
-(Oath) by Allah/God

ت
Taa

Example:

Beginning of Word: **تَضْرِبُ**
1 - **You** or **You / She** is Hitting
2 - **She** **TaDrib**
(see Present tense Verbs page) Present tense

3 - More usages of Letter 'Ta' (on beginning of word) on Sarf Verb Patterns sheet.

End of Word: Example:
1 - **Tu = I / Me**
2a - **Ta = You (he)**
2b - **Ti = You (she)**
3 - **Tumaa = You Dual | 2**
4 - **Tum = You (Plural | 3+)**
(see Past tense Verbs page) Past tense

تَضْرِبْتُ
= **I Hit**
DarabTu

When placed **after 1st letter** in 3 Root Lettered word.
= **[Emphasis]** in meaning.

i.e. **إِسْتَبِرْ** = be Extra Patient **إِسْتَبِرْ**

ر
Raa

1 - **to See**
i.e. A lam **taRa**
Didn't **you See**?

Meanings:

1 - **سَ**
Siin **سا** = **Soon**
And: **سَوْفَ**
Sawfa

ف
Fa

1 - **Fa = Then / So** (A happened, Then [suddenly] B happened.)
Similar word:
ثُمَّ Thumma = **Then**
(after some time)
B happened.

ك
Kaf

Beginning of Word:

1 - **Like / 'Similar to'**
Example:
Ka-al Jabl **كَالْجَبَلِ**
= **Like the Mountain**

End of Word:

1 - **Your [male] - Ka**
2 - **Your [female] - Ki**
3 - **Your [plural male] - Kum**
4 - **Your [plural female] - Kun**

Example: **رَبِّكَ** **RabbuKa = Your Master**

ل
Laam

Independent Word:

La ل Li =

1 - **For**
2 - **Surely**
3 - **Laa = No [لَا]**

م
Miim

Attached to Beginning of Root Word:

1a - **Mu = Characteristic** (of Root word) **muHammad** - someone/thing Praised

1b - **Ma = Time / Location** (of Root word)
maSjid = Location/Place of Sajdah(Prostration) [Mosque]

1c - **Mi = Physical Tool**
miFtaah - **Fat-h = Opening Tool = Keys**

Independent Word:

Maa = مَا هَذَا - **Maa haadha?**
2 - **What?** **What is this?**
3 - **Negation** i.e. **Not.** **مَا ضَرَبْتُ**
Maa DarabTu
I did Not Hit

و

Independent Word:

1 - **Wa = And**

Middle of Word

2 - **Maximizes meaning** of word when placed **after 1st Root Letter**
Example: **KaWkab** = **Great Big Star** **كَوْكَبٌ**

3 - **Excessive ('extremely')** when placed **after 2nd Root Letter**
Example: **غَفُورٌ** **Ghafoor** = **Extremely Forgiving**

ه
haa

Example:
RabbuHu = **رَبِّهِ**
his Master

End of Word:

1 - **Hu = His**
2 - **Haa = Her**
3 - **Hum = Their [Male]**
4 - **Hun = Their [Female]**
5 - **Humaa = Their [Dual | 2]**

ن

Beginning of Word: Example:
1 - **We** **نَضْرِبُ** **We Hit**
NaDrib

End of Word: Example:

2 - **Naa = Our** **رَبَّنَا** **RabbuNaa**
Our Master **نَضْرِبْنَا**
taDribNa =

3 - **Na = Female Plural** (see Present tense Verbs page) **They (females) are Hitting**

4 - **Great / Absolute / Honorable** Example:
Muhammadu = **Honorable**
man called 'Muhammad'

5 - **Emphasis** (at end of Verb [Doing word] **لَنْ يَضْرِبَنَّ**
Command **La yaDribanna**
& Future tense **= Surely he will Hit**

ي

Beginning of Word: **يَضْرِبُ**
1 - **He** **yaDrib** = **He is Hitting**

2 - **They [Male]** **يَضْرِبُونَ**
yaDriboon = they are Hitting

End of Word: Example:
3 - **My** **رَبِّي**
Rabee = My Master

Middle of Word:

4 - **Constant ('continuous')** when placed **after 2nd Root Letter**
Example: **رَحِيمٌ** = **Constantly Merciful**

5 - **Small** when placed **after 2nd Root Letter**
2nd letter has A sound
Example: **'UBAYD** = **SMALL** **'ABD** [Slave]

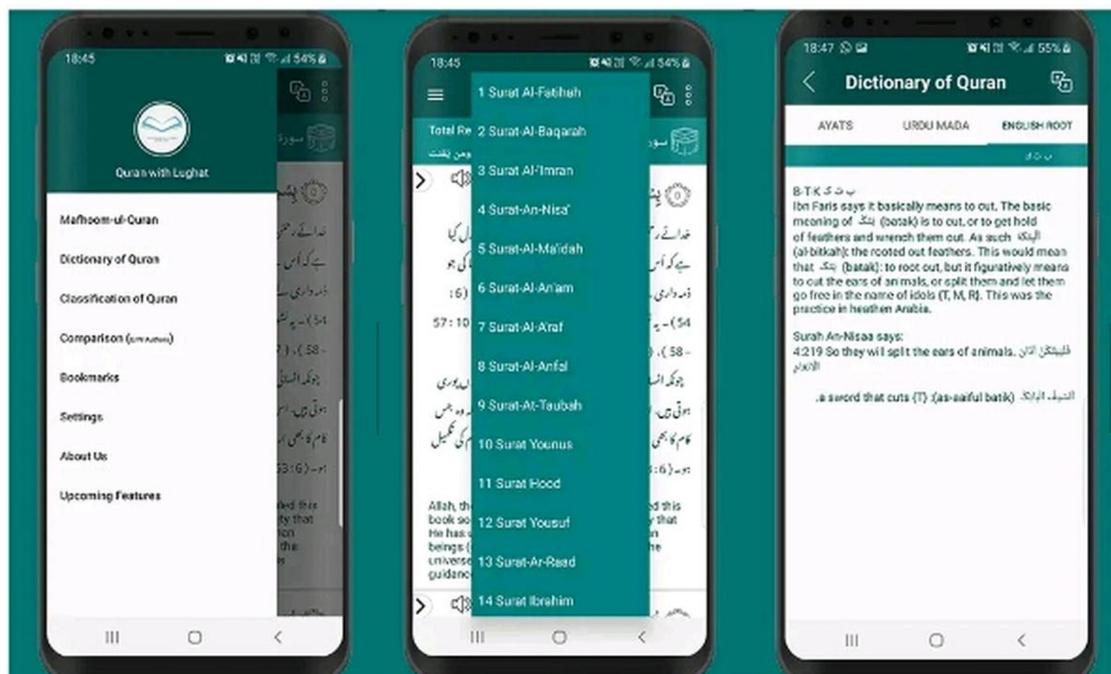
Pattern no	Past tense	Present tense	Masdar (tenseless)	Pattern meaning***	Past tense example	Present tense example	Masdar (Suffix: ..ING & ..ION)
1	Fa3aLa * (he did) - Vowel in bold will differ based on each word. - 3 represents Letter 'Ayn (ع)	yaF3aLu ** (he is doing)	No particular pattern. Fi3lun (to do) Various patterns.	This is the basic root Doing something intensively/repeatedly, doing something to something/someone else, or causing something	GHaFaRa He forgave	yaGHFiRu He forgives	Here maGHFiRatun = Forgiv ING (to Forgive)
2	Fa33aLa	yuFa33iLu	TaF3eeLun or taF3iLatun	To try to do something, or to do something with someone else	3aLLaMa He taught	yu3aLLiMu He teaches	Ta3LeeMun (education)
3	Faa3aLa	yuFaa3iLu	muFaa3aLatun or Fi3aaLun	doing something to something/someone else, or causing something	QaaTaLa He fought	yuQaaTiLu He fights	QiTaaLun (Fighting)
4	aF3aLa	yuF3iLu	iF3aaLun	Connected to pattern 2 in meaning. Also, to do something to yourself	aKHRAJa he brought out	yuKHRIJu He brings out	iKHRAaJun (expulsion or bringing out)
5	taFa33aLa	yataFa33aLu	taFa33uLun	Doing something with each other, or to pretend to do something. Expressing a state.	taWaKKaLa He trusted in	yataWaKKaLu He trusted in	taWaKKuLun (trust in)
6	taFaa3aLa	yataFaa3aLu	taFaa3uLun	Passive meaning	ta3aaWaNa He cooperated	yata3aaWaNu He cooperates	Ta3aaWuNun (cooperation)
7	inFa3aLa	yanFa3iLu	inFi3aaLun	No consistent meaning pattern	inQaLaBa it (he) became overturned	yanQaLiBu It (he) becomes overturned	inQiLaaBun (turning upside down, revolution)
8	iFta3aLa	yaFta3iLu	iFti3aaLun	Used for colours or defects	iKHtaLaFa He differed	yaKHtaLiFu He differs	iKHtiLaaFun (difference)
9	iF3aLLa	yaF3aLLu	iF3iLaaLun	To seek or ask something, or to consider something	iHMaRRa He became red	yaHMaRRu He becomes red	iHMiRaaRun (becoming red)
10	istaF3aLa	yastaF3iLu	istiF3aaLun		istaGHFaRa He sought forgiveness	yastaGHFiRu He seeks forgiveness	istiGHFaaRun (the act of seeking forgiveness)

Quran with Lughat App

Free. only on Playstore (Android):

https://play.google.com/store/apps/details?id=oreference.com.mafhoom_ul_quran

Find indepth meanings of Quran root words in English:



Caution: the author* has done an amazing explanation on Quran word meanings from classical Islamic sources, but he did not accept Ahadeeth (Prophetic sayings). So use the app only for understanding word meanings of classical arabic, but ignore his philosophies.

* Lughat-ul-Quran - by Ghulam.Ahmed Parwez -

